

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAULTS.

VOLUME XXVII. No. 1297

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, BROADWAY.—LOTTERY TICKETS.—M.
DELAUNAY.—FAYETTE TRAPPEL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 344 Broadway.—ELLY
O'CONNOR.—REVENUE VOLUNTEER.

WINTER GARDEN, BROADWAY.—HUMOROUS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—FREE O'DAY.—
THE NEW CIRCUS.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—NEW YORK FIREMAN.
SPIRIT OF JACK SHEPPARD.—ELI HYDER.

NIXON'S GARDEN, BROADWAY.—FOURTH STREET
BARK STEERING.—O'CONNOR, BARKMAN, CONCERT AND
ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNS' AMERICAN MUSEUM, BROADWAY.—GEN.
TOM THOMPSON.—JACK NUTT.—LEARNED SEAL, &c., at 100
OFF TO THE WAR, MUSEUM AND ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' Mechanical Hall, 472 Broad-
way.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, BURLINGTON, DANCES, &c.—THE
BLACK HUNGARIAN.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 333 Broadway.—ETIOPIAN
SONGS, DANCES, &c.—JACQUES BEZOUZ KOOK.

WOODS' MINSTREL HALL, 31 Broadway.—ETIOPIAN
SONGS, DANCES, &c.—JACQUES BEZOUZ KOOK.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal
Street.—CROSSING THE LINE.—DRAKE AS A FORT-WORTH NO
FOUR.

GALE'S CONCERT HALL, 615 Broadway.—DRAWING
ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

PARISIAN CAFE OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, August 28, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The rebels made a desperate attack on Rappa-
hannock Station on Saturday, which rendered it
evident that it would have to be abandoned by our
troops. Accordingly, without the loss of a single
life, the bridge across the river was destroyed by
General Pope's army, the houses in the vicinity
were burned, and all our stores and ammunition
removed. There are now no rebels on this side of
the Rappahannock, and they were reported at last
accounts falling back towards Culpepper. The
capture of a large number of rebels by General
Sigel is confirmed by despatches from Alexandria.

Abundant rumors to the effect that General Sigel
had shot General McDowell were current here
yesterday, but there is no confirmation of the story.

Commander Davis telegraphs to the Secretary
of the Navy, from Helena, Arkansas, that a naval
and military expedition down the river succeeded
in capturing a rebel steamer, loaded with Enfield
rifles and ammunition; burned a railroad depot and
telegraph station, thus cutting off all communica-
tion between Vicksburg and Little Rock, and then,
entering the Yazoo river, destroyed a rebel bat-
tery and broke up several camps of the enemy.

A train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston
Railroad, when three miles beyond Cortland, was
attacked a few days ago by guerrillas, numbering
four hundred, who destroyed the train, which was
in charge of a detachment of the Forty-second
Illinois regiment. Eight rebels were killed. Our
loss was two wounded and two missing.

Secretary Seward arrived in this city yesterday,
and it is said that he has freely expressed the
opinion that the national capital is perfectly safe
from any assault by the enemy, and the army is in
fine condition, and quite equal to any emergency
that may arise.

The war meeting held in the Park yesterday,
and the other gatherings at different points
throughout the North for some days past, furnish
the most potent evidence of the feeling of patri-
otism which pervades all the loyal portion of the
country. Devotion to the Union is thus manifested
in the most practical form, not alone by the liberal
subscriptions tendered for the raising of fresh
troops, but by the actual number of recruits who
flock to the standard of the republic. It appears
pretty certain now that volunteering is progress-
ing so rapidly as to render a resort to the drafting
system in this State wholly unnecessary. The
full quota of six hundred thousand men required
by the President will be furnished by voluntary
enlistment in all the Northern States. Secretary
Stanton has just informed Governor Curtin, of
Pennsylvania, the order with regard to bounty
after the 1st of September will be rigidly carried
out. After that date no bounties will be paid.

The news from East Tennessee is important.
Parson Brownlow has received advice dated Aug-
ust 19. The Gap was almost completely invested
at that time. A large portion of the enemy was
in front, while one regiment of rebel cavalry had
entered Barboursville and eight regiments of in-
fantry had occupied Flat Lick, a point only twenty
miles from the Gap. Unless reinforcements
came promptly we should lose the Gap and the
forces defending it. Eight hundred East Tennessee
Unionists, and fifty North Carolinians and Georgians
came to the Gap on the 12th and volunteered. The
Parson's correspondent believes Nashville to be in
imminent danger. United States Judge Trigg narrowly
escaped capture a few days ago. He was going
to Nashville, but was compelled to return before
reaching that point, being waylaid by rebels when
near the city. Governor Morton, of Indiana, had
started reinforcements for the Gap, but they had
been detained at Lexington, Ky.

The Persia, at this port, brings two days later
news from Europe, dated to the 17th inst.
The correspondence between Mr. Seward and
Earl Russell, just published, produced a very
powerful effect in England, as is evidenced
by the universal hostility displayed by almost
the entire press to the positions in argu-
ment of our Secretary. Even the leading articles
are, in our opinion, more severe on the Earl than
on Mr. Seward, for they sum up by only pointing
to the "sarcasm" used by his Lordship, a quality
for which "Lord John" has been distinguished
all his life.

The operation of the new tariff, the financial
measures of Mr. Chase, and the prospect of the
United States raising a new army of three hundred
thousand men, astounded both whigs and aristo-
crats, and hence great effort is made to lower the
cause of the Union in the eyes of the Powers of
Europe just now.

The English aristocrats called loudly for inter-
vention. Our London correspondent, however,
asserts that there is no chance of intervention for
the simple reason that the Anglo-French alliance
is virtually dissolved.

We are told that Napoleon's late observations to
the new Spanish Minister in Paris contained a

direct hint that he disliked the Queen's policy in
Mexico. Reinforcements for the army in Mexico
were assembling in France every day.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Persia, the Great Eastern and Kangaroo,
from Liverpool and Queenstown respectively, ar-
rived at this port and Flushing Bay yesterday
morning. The news by the Persia is dated to the
17th of August, and is thus two days later than
the advices of the Hibernian.

Consols closed in London, on the 16th instant, at
93 a 93 1/2 for money. The Liverpool cotton mar-
ket closed buoyant on the 16th inst., at an ad-
vance of one-half of a penny on American. Ad-
vances were quiet and steady. Provisions were in-
active.

The brig Balaor, Laurance, and schooner Torro
Colorado, M. Creollo Yela, both hence for Tampico
and Vera Cruz, were seized and made prize of
by a French man-of-war off Tampico, and taken
into Vera Cruz in charge of a French officer and
crew. The above vessels changed their flags from
the American to the Mexican to avoid rebel priva-
teers.

General John Charles Fremont will speak this
evening at a war meeting to be held in Tremont
Temple, Boston.

To show that some States are determined to
provide their share of troops under the recent
calls without drafting, we will cite an instance:
New Hampshire has already in camp one thousand
men over her quota on the first call, and her sons
are still enlisting.

The stock market was again better yesterday morning,
with an active speculative demand for all the divided
paying securities. Government aires rose 1/4 per cent.
In the afternoon there were, as usual, some sales to re-
alize profits, and prices fell off about 1/4 a 1/2. Money
was abundant at 4 per cent. Exchange nominal at 127 a
127 1/2. Gold 119 1/2 a 119 3/4.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday, with a good
demand from the trade, with sales of about 1,700 bales,
closing stiff on the basis of 47 1/2 cts. a bale for middling
uplands. The flour market was heavy for some grades,
and medium grades, and in most cases about 50c. per
bbl. lower, while good to prime extra brands were firm.
The sales were to a fair extent, and in good part to the
home trade. Wheat was heavy and irregular for
common grades, and especially for spring, which was
sold at lower rates, while good to choice lots of red, white
and amber were firm, and prices sustained by the decline
in freights. A large portion of the Indian corn offering
was in poor condition, while prime qualities were scarce
and firm. The demand was good, and sales pretty freely
made at full prices. Pork was heavy and decidedly
lower, with sales of about \$11.50 a \$11.75, chiefly at
the middle figure, while prime was at \$2.75 a \$2.85. Sugar
was steady, with sales of 1,200 hhds. a considerable
portion of which consisted of New Orleans brown
and clarified. Coffee was quiet and steady. Freights
were lower. To Liverpool wheat was engaged, in bulk
and bags, at 13d. a 13 1/2 cts., and four at 5d. 3/4, 5d. 1/2,
10 1/4, the inside figure for only 300 bbls.

Mr. Secretary Seward and Earl Russell on the Rebellion.

In connection with the very able and impor-
tant letter of Mr. Secretary Seward, of the 28th
of May last, to Mr. Adams, our Minister at Lon-
don, for the information of the British Cabinet,
in reference to our Southern rebellion, we re-
publish this morning the brief, captious, equivocal
and disingenuous reply of Earl Russell of July 28.

The general argument of Mr. Seward is di-
rected to the great object of showing that the
material interests of England, France and other
European States are largely dependent upon the
speedy suppression of this rebellion and the
restoration of our Union in its integrity, not
withstanding the existence of a dominant
"European opinion" which "has practically
favored the insurgents, and encouraged them
with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expecta-
tions of foreign intervention," protracting
the war to the present time. While our
"government at the beginning assumed,
and has constantly insisted, that the Union could,
and should be preserved," the European
nations, doubting or disbelieving this great sal-
vation, set themselves to the task of conceiving
us of the advantages of peace even at the ex-
pense of our national dissolution. Mr. Seward,
however, frankly informs Earl Russell that
"this government and the American people are
even more confident of the preservation of the
Union now than they were a year ago, and are,
therefore, even less likely now than they were,
then to accept peace with the inconceivable
pains and perils of dissolution."

Mr. Seward next proceeds to "the contrast
between the position which the federal govern-
ment held a year ago and its present situation;"
and the simple facts which he presents in this
illustration would be sufficient to carry the con-
viction to any unprejudiced and fair minded
European statesman that the cause of Jeff. Davis
and his rebellious confederates against the over-
whelming forces and resources of the Union is
as hopeless, without foreign intervention, as
would be a rebellion in Scotland or Wales
against the supreme authority of the island of
Great Britain. This array of facts, presented
by Mr. Seward, Earl Russell found it im-
possible to answer at the time according to his
desires, and so he confesses in his reply that for
more than a month he had been waiting, like
Micawber, for "something to turn up" to the
prejudice of our cause.

Equally satisfactory and convincing to the
impartial mind must be Mr. Seward's exposi-
tion of the magnanimous, humane and conserva-
tive policy pursued by our government in
this war in regard to the Southern institution of
African slavery, and the fearful dangers which
menace it from the prolongation of this war.
These dangers threaten not only the violent
overthrow of the institution itself, but
"infinite suffering throughout the world," and
"itself developed in a servile war," "it can
only at last result in an entirely new system of
trade and commerce between the United States
and all foreign nations." The conclusion fol-
lows inevitably that, as the great interests of the
Western nations of Europe in our Southern pro-
ductions and Southern trade can only be re-
stored with the restoration of the Union, our
cause should command the respect and moral
support of all nations concerned. Mr. Seward
closes his case with the simple declaration that
his views are thus submitted "from a strong
desire of the President that the true condition
of the present strife may be everywhere fully
understood."

Surely the object, the facts and the argu-
ment of this communication thus pre-
sented were entitled to the respectful con-
sideration of the British government. But
what kind of an answer is accorded to
this candid, respectful and important letter
of Mr. Seward by Earl Russell? His answer is
no answer at all. He does not attempt an
honest answer. With the conventional forms
of respect, he betrays the satisfaction which he
derives from the disasters to our army in front
of Richmond; jeers at our victories, sneers at
the Confiscation bill, scowls at the "proclama-
tions of General Butler," growls at our rigid
blockade, flippantly dismisses the slavery ques-
tion, pompously pleads the plea of honest neu-
trality, avows, with a long face, that her Maj-
esty's government have nothing more at heart
than to see this war brought to "a speedy and
satisfactory conclusion," and winds up with the

astounding information to Mr. Seward that in
England "perfect freedom to comment upon all
public events is the invariable practice, sanc-
tioned by law and approved by the universal
sense of the nation."

How are we to interpret such a letter from
Earl Russell? We cannot accept it as from a
friend, nor as the letter of an honest neutral.
It is the letter of an enemy, whose neutrality is
the neutrality of compulsion. The tone and
temper, the style and the argument of Earl
Russell bear not the slightest resemblance to
the genuine expression of the wishes of the Em-
peror of Russia that this war may be brought
to "a speedy and satisfactory conclusion." The
Czar we know to be the friend of our Union;
England, in a thousand ways, and for half a
century, has proved herself its designing
enemy. Between the popular institutions and
the commercial and naval power and resources
of the United States on the one hand, and the
feudal aristocracy and commercial and naval
ambition of England on the other, there has
been and is what Mr. Seward would call
"an irrepressible conflict." The moral in-
fluence of this British aristocracy has been
against us in every available shape and
form since the outbreak of this rebellion, and
this hostility is as manifest in this last despatch
of Earl Russell as in that original and out-
rageous concession of "belligerent rights" to
Davis and his piratical confederates.

Satisfied, however, of England's neutrality,
from necessity, and that this letter of Mr. Seward
will not be barren of good results upon
European public opinion, we can leave Earl
Russell, in reference to the strength and final
success of our cause, to the logic of coming
events. He was evidently pleased with the
results of the late battles near Richmond, and
justified to some extent his doubts of our
ultimate success; but with the new campaign
inaugurated under General Halleck we expect
soon to convince Earl Russell and her Maj-
esty's government that their only way to our
Southern cotton leads through the city of Wash-
ington.

SUBSTITUTES AND RECRUITING.—We have re-
ceived the following very polite notice from
Provost Marshal Kennedy, and we conceive
that the best way to make it efficacious is to
publish it in our columns, for the benefit
of those who desire to advertise for substitutes,
before the draft begins:—

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE
AND SPECIAL PROVOST MARSHAL,
412 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK, August 27, 1862.
JAMES LEONARD, Esq., Deputy Provost Marshal:—
Sir:—You will call upon the publishers of the several
papers in the city of New York and Brooklyn, and in-
form them that the War Department, by an order this day
received, regards all attempts to procure substitutes in the
fulfillment of a draft as discouraging enlistments, and
the persons who do so, their agents and abettors, are
liable to be arrested under the order of August 8. Pub-
lishing advertisements for such persons, with a view of
aiding their operations, is hereafter to be regarded as
rendering the publisher liable to such arrest. You will
inform them that your call is to put them on their guard
and relieve this office from the performance of the
duties of a police officer.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Special Provost Marshal.

We have no doubt whatever that the effect
of advertisements for substitutes is indirectly
to hinder enlistments, and we are glad that the at-
tention of the authorities has been directed to
this matter before it assumed any very exten-
sive proportions. Some men, who are exempt
from a draft, but capable of military
duty, might refrain, and induce others
to refrain, from enlisting because such
advertisements had given them an exaggerated
idea of the necessity and the value of substitu-
tes. The rebels have suppressed the procuring
of substitutes by agents under very severe
penalties, and probably for the same reason, as
may be seen from the following:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 118.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
RICHMOND, VA., August 1, 1862.
I. The obtaining of substitutes through the medium
of agents is strictly forbidden. When such agents are
employed, the principal, the substitute and the agent will
be impressed into the military service, and the money
paid for the substitute, and as a reward to the agent, will
be confiscated to the government. The offender will also
be subjected to such other punishment as may be im-
posed by a court martial.

By order of,
Brigadier General JOHN H. WINDER,
Commanding Department, &c.

The government need be under no appre-
hensions in regard to enlistments, however.
The six hundred thousand men called for will
be ready by the middle of September, and prob-
ably without the least necessity of a draft.
Those who are holding back to sell themselves
as substitutes, therefore, will lose both the
bounty money and the premium they expect.
They had much better make sure of their money,
and enlist at once.

CAPTURES BY FRENCH CRUISERS OF WHITE-
WASHED AMERICAN VESSELS.—THE FRENCH
BLOCKADE EFFECTIVE.—FROM THE NEWS WE
RECEIVED FROM THE GULF IT WILL BE SEEN THAT
the French blockading vessels have seized, for at-
tempted violation of the blockade of the Mexi-
can ports, several vessels that have changed their
flag from American to Mexican, for the
purpose, as they say, "to avoid rebel priva-
teers." These seizures of "whitewashed" ves-
sels are no doubt justifiable and in accordance
with the law of nations. Yet we might, with
equal show of reason, set up the same cry of
injustice as John Bull does whenever any of
his honest vessels are interfered with by our
cruisers, and demand their instant release and
the payment of damages by the French govern-
ment.

We shall, however, do no such thing. The
French cruisers are doing what is right—
precisely what our vessels-of-war would do un-
der similar circumstances—and we can only
warn our vessels not to make the attempt to
break the established blockade of France of the
ports of Mexico; for, should they do so, no sym-
pathy for them will be found in our columns.

It is time that commanders and owners of
vessels under the flag of the United States had
learned the necessity of pursuing only a legiti-
mate trade, and the consequences attending a
departure therefrom. If, however, they do
know and understand, and are still willing to
run the risk, we can only say go on; but do
not, if captured and condemned, endeavor to
raise a storm about it and claim that you are
injured men and ruined merchants. Submit to
your loss with good grace, and try it again if
you see fit to do so; but do not ask for con-
doleance or endeavor to have our government de-
clare war on your account; for nothing of
the kind will follow.

The government of the United States is pur-
suing a decided and just course with those Eng-
lishmen who endeavor to break our blockade,
and it expects that France will do the same
with our citizens who endeavor to break theirs;
and although Englishmen who are caught by
our cruisers expect and receive the sympathy
of their own press, those of our countrymen who
are caught by French men-of-war may ex-
pect, but certainly will not receive, the sym-
pathy of the press of the United States, or the
countenance of the government.

Another Great Uprising.

The magnificent demonstration in the Park
yesterday reminded one forcibly of those ter-
ribly earnest assemblages of which in revolu-
tionary times the area in front of the Hotel de
Ville in Paris was so frequently the theatre.
Every countenance was an aspect of enthu-
siasm and determination, and on every side
was to be encountered some impressive inci-
dent that indicated how much the popular heart
was bound up in the proceedings of the day.

When, shortly after the clock struck four, the
war-worn veterans of the Sixty-ninth, with the
gallant Corcoran at their head, marched into
the space in front of the City Hall, the excite-
ment became intense. A shout burst forth from
the throats of the assembled multitude which,
if its echoes could have reached to Richmond,
would have struck terror into the hearts of Jeff.
Davis and his associates. And as each patriotic
sentiment that fell from the speakers at the
different stands evoked fresh outbursts of en-
thusiasm, it was easy to see that the results of
this immense popular gathering were to mark
it as one of the most memorable events in the
history of the times.

We present elsewhere a detailed account of
the day's proceedings. They will be found to be
singularly free from the bombast with which
our political orators are accustomed to en-
tertain the masses. Every speaker seemed to
be impressed with a sense of the responsi-
bility that weighed upon him, and his remarks,
accordingly, went straight home to the great
objects which all had at heart—namely, the
suppression of the rebellion and the saving of
the city from the disgrace of a draft.

From the enthusiasm displayed by the im-
mense multitude assembled on this occasion,
the liberality with which money was subscribed
on the spot, and the effect which we understand
has been produced on those who have hitherto
held back from enrolling themselves, we be-
lieve that we can now confidently rely on the
latter of these objects being attained. The suc-
cess of the other is only a question of time—
time that will be very much abridged by the
result of yesterday's proceedings.

We congratulate the country on the unanimi-
ty, the fervor and the determination exhibited
by this meeting. It is the best answer that can
be offered to the imputation that New York is
not in earnest in its efforts to put down this re-
bellion, and will spare Mr. Seward the trouble
of a reply to Earl Russell's last impudent letter.

CLOSE THE STORES.—One of the very brief,
concise and practical resolutions adopted at
the mass meeting yesterday advised that all
the stores in this city be closed at three o'clock
P. M. daily until the 13th of September, in
order to give all citizens a chance to aid volun-
teering and perfect themselves in drill. This is
a good suggestion, and we hope that it will be
generally carried into effect. The plan has
already been adopted in the Eastern and some
of the Western States, and has been found to
work admirably, all the people laboring to
bring up recruits to fill up the old and start off
the new regiments. New York ought not to be
behind other cities in patriotism. Close the
stores and crowd the enlistment offices. Let
the metropolis be formed into a monster Camp
of Instruction for the next two weeks.

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE'S NEGRO REGIMENT.—It
appears from the estimates made by Dr. Snow,
of Providence, from the census of 1860, that
there are in the State of Rhode Island only
seven hundred and thirty-eight able bodied male
negroes between the ages of eighteen and forty-
five—not enough, therefore, to form one regi-
ment, if every one is taken. Governor Sprague
evidently had not seen Mr. Kennedy's last census
report when he announced that he was going to
raise and head a negro regiment in his State.
These figures effectually dispose of that question
in the State of Rhode Island, and will give its
young and energetic Governor an opportunity
to attend to other duties, unembarrassed by
negro regiments.

WHAT IS HIS PAROLE WORD?—One of the ra-
dical journals of this city boasts that it has re-
cently published six columns of news in regard
to the movements of Pope's forces. If this be
a fact, the journal in question must have pub-
lished six columns of contraband "news;" for
every correspondent gives his parole, on joining
the army, that he will write nothing of the move-
ments and positions of troops. We very much
doubt the truth of the journal's statement, how-
ever; for six columns of groundless rumors,
false reports and incorrect guesses do not con-
stitute six columns of "news," in our opinion
or in that of the public.

THE HAVANA OPERA COMPANY.—As some misapprehen-
sion exists in regard to the artists engaged for
the Havana troupe, we give the following
correct list of names, as furnished by Mr. Marek-
zoni, Prime Dancer, Madame Medori, Madame Charon
Demore, Mlle. Solange and Senorita Yradier; tenor,
Signors Mazzolini and Minetti; baritone, Signor Bellini;
bass, Signors Diacchi and Vialletti.

Madame Medori is said to possess one of the finest
voices on the operatic stage, and occupies the
very first rank as a dramatic artist. Madame
Charon Demore is the admitted successor of
Sontag and Boileu. She has sung with the greatest
success at all the principal theatres in Italy, and created
quite a furor last winter in Paris. Madame Solange
is a German by birth, belongs to the famous musical family
of the same name, who, like the Taglioni in Italy and
the Garcia in Spain, produce from generation to genera-
tion eminent artists. Madame Solange's voice is a
contralto, and, although very young, she has won laurels
in Milan, Naples, Madrid, Lisbon and Barcelona. She
possesses the advantage of singing with equal facility in
German, Italian, French, English and Spanish. Senorita
Yradier is a young Spanish singer, of about eighteen
years of age, and is the daughter of the distinguished
composer of that name.

The male singers of the troupe are no less favorably
known to the European public, more especially Signor
Mazzolini, the tenor. The whole party are to leave Liver-
pool for the United States on the 13th of September next,
and it is not improbable that a portion of the company
will make their appearance here for a few nights pre-
vious to their departure for Havana, under the able direc-
tion of Marekzoni, who has been left by Senor Marty en-
tire control of their movements. Should anything occur
to prevent this arrangement, they will in any event play
a short season here in March and April next, the Academy
having been secured for those two months with that
view.

THE GREAT EASTERN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—The big ship,
which has just arrived from Liverpool with fourteen
hundred passengers and three thousand tons of freight,
is to be thrown open for public inspection from Friday
next, the 29th inst., to the 16th day of September. With
a view of affording increased facilities to the public for
visiting the Great Eastern, the Hibernian Railroad Com-
pany has arranged to run five trains a day between the
depot, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street,
and Fort Morris, where a steamer will connect and con-
vey visitors to and from the ship, lying at anchor in
Pushing Bay. As no charge will be made to visitors by
this route, for exhibition, the entire expense of the ex-
cursion is borne and paid by the company. The train will
leave the New York depot at 6, 8, 10, 11, 11:30 A.
M., and 2:30 and 4:10 P. M., returning on the last trip
from the ship at 6:40 P. M.

THE TURF.
FASHION PLEASERS GROUND MATCH.—TROT-
TING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, MATCH \$200, mile heats.
D. Mac named a sorrel mare to wagon. 1
H. Woodruff named a bay mare in harness. 2
Time, 3:09—3:02.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1862.

APPAINTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans affairs are assuming a different phase from
what they were a few weeks ago. It is now understood
that neither will General Dix be sent to relieve General
Butler, nor will Hon. Beverly Johnson be assigned to the
military governorship of Louisiana. There are urgent
reasons for this change of programme. It is not desir-
able to remove General Dix from his present position, and
General Cadwalader is mentioned as the probable suc-
cessor of General Butler. Hon. Beverly Johnson's ser-
vices as Senator of the United States from Maryland are
deemed of much importance, and it is said that the office
of Military Governor will be tendered to either Dr. Cot-
tman or to Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., who is unquestionably
looked for the Collectorship of the port of New Orleans.

VISIT OF COUNT MEJAN, THE FRENCH CONSUL, AT
NEW ORLEANS.

Count Mejan, the French Consul at New Orleans had left
that city, and that he is now in New York, on his way to
Washington. Persons supposed to be acquainted with the
motives of his visit attribute it to growing difficulties
between him and General Butler, and to the unpleasant
ness of his relations with him. Others say that it is for
the purpose of having an interview with Mr. Beverly
Johnson on the subject of the money confiscated by Gen-
eral Butler. Mr. Mejan, it is said, will remain about a
month in the North, and will not leave Washington with-
out the assurance that his position in New Orleans will
hereafter be more agreeable.

NEWS OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

The news which represented General Beauregard as hav-
ing been deprived of his command on account of the loss
of his popularity is entirely without foundation. Accord-
ing to the testimony of prisoners who fought under him
at the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, the soldiers have
the highest esteem and consideration for his person, and
rank him among the best generals of the confederacy.
They explain his inactivity by the fact that his
army having been divided into four corps, each of
which is now acting in several portions of the coun-
try—one under Bragg, one under Price, one
under Van Dorn, and the other under Breckinridge—there
is hardly a held left for the exercise of his talents in the
West. It is supposed that he will join the Army of Vir-
ginia as soon as he is cured of an affection of the liver,
which declared itself when he was engaged in throwing
up earthworks on the marshes of Corinth. Those who
have seen him at Eufaula Spring, Alabama, recruiting his
beauty, say that his hair, whiskers and mustaches have
become all white from the care and anxieties he had
to endure in his different expeditions, and that he looks
now like a man sixty years old.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

In the recent instructions of President Lincoln to Gov-
ernor Stanley, directing him to order the election of rep-
resentatives in Congress from the First and Second dis-
tricts of North Carolina, there is a significant beyond
the mere addition of two members to the House. The Pres-
ident thought, emphatically and explicitly recognizes the
unimpaired State character, not only of North Carolina,
but of all the other seceded States. He regards them as
still possessing, although now temporarily in abeyance,
all the functions and sovereignty of States in the Union.

The claims of the abolitionists in Congress, headed
by Charles Sumner, is that the seceded States have lost
their character and dignity as States, and should hence-
forth be regarded only as Territories, until such time as
they shall have reorganized loyal State governments
within their boundaries.

But the President, as a conservative and constitutional
man, repudiates and disavows this suicidal policy, by
providing, as this precedent provides for all future simi-
lar cases, that just so far as any portion of a district
of any seceded State returns to its national allegiance, so
shall the equality of political rights and power of its citi-
zens be recognized by the government, and they shall
be admitted at once to a peership in federal representa-
tion.

To Mr. Foster, the bearer of these despatches, North
Carolinians owe a great debt of gratitude. It is to his
persevering efforts that this position, so firmly taken by
the President, is due.

Mr. Foster will, of course, be a candidate under Gov-
ernor Stanley's order for an election. There can be no
doubt that he will win.

DR. BROWNSON'S SPEECH.—There is something
significant in the fact that Dr. Brownson's speech, made
in this city last night, was after a long interview with
Secretary Stanton. It is understood by those who are in
the secret that the views expressed by the learned Doctor
on the subject of drafting were suggestions made by the Sec-
retary. Dr. Brownson announced the opinion that the govern-
ment does not assert its authority until drafting com-
mences—an inference that volunteering is not honor-
able. Is this not a reflection upon our gallant volun-
teers?

SECRETARY SEWARD EN ROUTE TO HIS HOME.
Secretary Seward left Washington to-day for several
weeks' sojourn at his home in Auburn, New York.

THE UNION CASE IN MARYLAND.
Yesterday the citizens of Prince George's county, Mary-
land, held an enthusiastic meeting at Beltsville, for the
promotion of the Union cause, and to test the loyalty of
parties suspected of secession sympathies. Sundry pa-
triotic resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a peti-
tion framed praying the Legislature to impose a tax
upon all property holders for the benefit of volunteers
and their families. Another meeting of a similar char-
acter is to be again held in the same place soon, and
other counties are already taking steps for a like move-
ment.

THE NEGRO COLONIZATION SCHEME.
Senator Pomroy has established an office in the Indian
Department for the organization of his colonial scheme.
Already sixty families of free negroes have enlisted under
his banner. It is his intention to take out with him
several experienced colonizers, to make a practical test
of the